getting into the court room and did get in. One was a stenographer who had done some work in the case for the District Attorney. The other was a lawyer who got in after making a complaint to Assistant District Attorney Unger and who declared that as an officer of the Court, she could not be kept out. A man lawyer, Samuel Feldman, fried to get in by a writ of mandamus, but Justice Beach, to whom he applied in the Supreme Court, would not to get in to collect material for a tragedy he was writing. An elderly man in the garb of a clergyman wanted material for a sermon.

minutes after Recorder Goff went upon the bench. His father, Gen. Molineux, sat beside him. Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, counsel for the defendant, shook hands with the pale-faced young man and whispered with him. Assistant District Attorney Osborne and the two representatives of the District At-torner soffice who are helping him. O'Connor and Collina, sat inside of the rail. Ten of the 104 witnesses who will be called for the presecution were in court. They were the three policemen and the Coroner's physician who on the night of the 28th of December had been harriedly summoned to the home of Mrs. Adams to learn that the crime of murder had been committed. They were not called upon to testify, however, for Assistant District Attorney Ceborne was exhausted at the close of his address to the

saved by two physicians who had been summoned.

"We have before us," said Mr. Osborne, "the package received by Cornish, with the Tiffany suvelope, the wrapping paper and the sliver bottle holder preserved. Next in broad day we have him administering the fatsi roison to Mrs. Adams, and at the the same time taking a dose himself. Nevertheless, I will say on behalf of the State and the detective's office that never has anybody been investigated as this same Harry Cornish. First satisfy yourselves that the man who gave the dose was not the suits.

that the man who gave the dose was not the guilty man."

Mr. Weeks objected to Mr. Osborne's removing Cornish from the case. The Recorder overruled Mr. Weeks's objection and Mr. Osborne, continuing, said that the first thing that the Chief of Detectives met was the question, "Did anybody wish to kill Mrs. Adams?" Again Lawyer Weeks objected and Mr. Osborne shouted that he was making the starement as a fact. He then proceeded to tell the work that was done in the case by Detective Bureau. The Chief of Detectives studied each of the objects that figured in the case.

TRACING THE POISONER TO NEWARK. TRACING THE POISONER TO NEWARK.

"And right here, gentlemen," continued Mr.
Osborne, "I wish to say that each of you will
become a judicial Frankenstein and will be
able to construct the mind and body of this
poisoner until you see your own creation of
the guilty man. If you can't do this, nobody
will be convicted of the crime. But if you are
able to do so—to create him out of the evidence
laid before you—then you ought to be satisfied
as to the guilt."

will be convicted of the crime. But if you are able to do so—to create him out of the evidence laid before you—then you ought to be satisfied as to the guilt."

"Now he's building the house that Jack built, "whispered Molineux to Lawyer Battle."

"As Lord Bacon has said," continued Mr. Osborne, "of all crimes poisoning is the most secret, the poisoner seeks to strike secretly and at a distance. In this case, he sought to luft the suspicions of the chosen victim by disguising the poison under a present. The poisoner said, I have disguised my handwriting so that no person can read it. I have poisoned the medicine. I have sent it to him and what do I care whether he takes it himself or not. You may be sure that you will never be able to trace that poison holder to the guilty man. It was acquired cunningly so that it could not be traced. The poisoner, whoever he is, in order to make himself perfectly safe, must get the poison safely. He must get the silver bottle holder secretly. If he bought either increased holder secretly in a content of the poison he employed, is so very rare that many druggists have lived their lives and died without over having seen it. There are only three cases of poisoning by it on record. Should the poison he employed, is so very rare that many druggists have lived their lives and died without over having seen it. There are only three cases of poisoning by it on record. Should the poisoner go into a drug store and buy so rare a drug it would be remombered. Where was the bottle holder house? In New York? No. In Brooklyn? No. Where then? In Newark Some one must be found by Capt. McClusky who knew that Hartigan & Co. of Newark had such aliver articles for sale.

"Then he moust find some one who was well acquainted with the character of cyanide of mercury can be made from two dry colors. It isn't what you or I would resort to if we went to poison any one

A NEWABE DET-COLOR MAN WITH A MOTIVE. Then comes the handwriting element. Here was a man who tried to disguise his handwriting and leave out of it every characteristic that he possessed. But did he have characteristics in his handwriting that he did not know of himself? But he drop a stitch? I may say right here that to discover the poisoner we had to work on simply the stitches he dropped. Here is where he dropped his first great stitch. "I object," said Mr. Weeks as he saw Mr. Osborne nick up a photograph of the inscription on the poison package and wave it at the jury. I object to the District Attorney exhibiting to this jury any photograph not yet in

satished to solver such crimes.
Still, there was other proof.

JURY ALLOWED TO HEAR OF BARNET'S DEATH.

"As I said before," continued the prosecuting autorney, "there are only three cases of poisoning by cyanide of mercury on record and the doctor who had been called to attend Cornish had attended ome other case. That was the case of a young man who died under suspicious circumstances at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club—H. C. Harnat."

Here Mr. Weeks objected to the introduction of Barnet's name. He objected to any reference to the death of Barnet. He said that missed one Indictment on the ground that reference to Barnet's death had been improperly made before the Grand Jury. The Recorder said that it was too early in the case to make any ruling on that, inasmuch as Barnet's death might become relevant. He could not foretell what the evidence would be. The Court assumed that the District Attorney was narrating things which he proposed to introduce in evidence. Again Mr. Weeks called the Recorder's attention to Justice Williams opinion. The lesc-rider said that Mr. Justice Williams didn't pass upon this point. Mr. Weeks wanted to read the online, but the Recorder's altention to Justice Williams obtained to refer to the death of Barnet in the course of the trial. The Recorder said he could not pass on that question at present. Thereupon. Mr. Osborne proceeded to say that he was really doing Mr. Weeks wanted to read from the course of the trial. The Recorder said he could not pass on that question at present. Thereupon. Mr. Osborne was suggesting grave thoughts. Mr. Osborne was suggesting to Barnet without mentioning his name. The doctor who attended him also attended Cornish and recognized the patent medicine people. Now it turned out that the patent medicine people had preserved all their letters. A girl looked over hundreds of thousands of letters for some one who wrote like the patent

"The letter to Stearns & Co. was about a man named Harpster. Some one wrote a letter to Stearns & Co. making inquiries about Harpster, and signing the name of Cornish. Cornish and Harpster were intimate friends. There was no reason why Cornish should write to make inquiries about Harpster. Hero is where the poisoner dropped another stitch. This letter to Stearns was an inquiry about the character of Harpster, who had been formerly employed by Stearns. Now Harpster had been discharged by Stearns, owing to some misunderstanding about \$3. What good could the statement of such a fact do to the bogus Cornish. I tell you—it could prevent Harpster from getting another place if used by one who disliked Harpster. Now you see the light coming in? Here was a man writing to Stearns & Co. and falsely stating that Harpster had applied for a place as collector. And Harpster had applied for a place as collector. And Harpster at that time, strangely enough, was a collector for a brewery. Where? At Newark, N. J. Let us look for a man who knew of Harpster and had somity against him. Where will we look for him? To that common ground where Cornish and Barnet met—the Knickerbocker Athletic Club—and Harpster was Cornish's friend. We must find a minn who had a reason to dislike Harpster, and we must look in the club for him. The man knew that Cornish got his mail there.

and we must lock in the club for him. The man knew that Cornish got his mail there.

THE SAME MAN WROTE THE BARNET AND CORNISH LETTERS.

"A man who writes to a patent-medicine firm gets circulars from many other firms in the same line. The firms began to get letters signed — in what name? Use your own minds now. We have been told the man took the name of Cornish and that cyanide of mercury was put into a patent-medicine powder, after the powder had passed through one of these letter boxes, and sent to Barnet. Need I tell you that many of the new letters were subscribed H. C. Barnet? They asked the patent remedy people to send their answers or samples to letter boxes. They requested that they be son to a place in Forty-second streat, kept by a man named Heckman. We will produce the letters written to this address infreply to letters signed H. C. Barnet. On May 20, 1898, some one took a letter box there in the name of H. C. Barnet. That person wrote to any number of medicine companies and strangely enough one of these letters was written to the same medicine companies and strangely enough one of these letters was written to the same medicine companies and strangely enough one of these letters from the bogus H. Cornish. Doesn't it strike you the same independent of the same independent of the same in the same in the same in the offect. That taking of the name of an intended victim, the renting of a letter box writing for a certain medicine, the same knowledge of cyanide of mercury—six unusual ideas in each class. Wasn't it the same schome? This was the general scheme—take a letter box in the name of your curry, writing he appendent to the same mind? Wasn't it the same schome? This was the general scheme—take a letter box in the name of your curry. Writing he appendent is name for remedies, the poison the victim by cyanide of mercury. It is name for remedies, the poison the victim by cyanide of mercury. Writing he appendent is a letter fox in his own name. He cannot say he didn't write for remedies.

We observe the

WHITERS GAVE THE PRISONER'S MEASUREMENTS.

Mr. Osborne added that if the plan to poison
Cornish had been successful, he too, would not
be present to deny the hiring of a letter box.
Then he said that the handwriting experts
who had seen the inscription on the poison
package were unanimous in saying that it had
been written by the person who had hired the
letter boxes. The person who had hired the
letter box at one agency under the name of
Cornish was the same who had hired the letter
box at another agency under the name of Barbox at another agency under the name of Barbox at another agency under the name of Bar-net. The person who had hired these letter boxes had sent to the putent medicine con-cerns for a certain remedy and in writing, gave a description of himself. His age, height, weight, chest and waist measures corresponded in both cases with each other and with the de-fendant's.

Jury. I object to the District Attorney exhib-ling to this jury any photograph not yet in evidence."

Mr. Osborne apologized and said that he did

Her Osborne apologized and said that he did

Her Osborne apologized and said that he did

CASE AGAINST MOLINEUX.

Incompany the photograph of the process of the policy of the p

Recorder. "But," said Mr. Weeks, "I desire to object

to"—
"I will not hear you, sir," said the Recorder.
Mr. Weeks—I desire to say that—
The Recorder—I will not hear you, sir.
Mr. Weeks—I insist that—
The Recorder—I direct you to sit down, sir.
Mr. Weeks—I desire to object to—
The Recorder—If you don't resume your seat, I'll be under the painful necessity of making you do so.

HANDWRITING CHARACTERISTICS.

making you do so.

HANDWRITING CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. Osborno then continued and told the jury even if all of the handwriting experts said no the jury would be convinced by their own eyes that the same person wrote all the letter-box letters and addressed the poison package. The poisoner was a man who hated Cornish, who hated Barnet, who hated Harpster. The poisoner in writing the word "trial" broke the word so that it appeared "trial" had a break in it like this: "Confidential with a break in it like this: "Confidential. In every case where the poisoner wrote the letter is before the letter a, he made a break in the word he was writing. In every case where the letter is not entered to be before the letter of g, the same characteristic appeared. For instance, there was a break in the word which," making it appear with a space between the i and the cin this way—"whi ch." The word "oblige" always appeared with a space between the is and the g, like this: "oblige." These breaks appeared all the way through the letter-box letters. They also appeared in the address written on the package of poison sent to Cornish. In this address the inscription Knickerbocker Athletic was written "Knickerbocker Athletic was written "Kni

seamed at the Court of Supremental Court of this mornels.

When Mr. Obborns for up to open the case, two attendants earlied in a large blackboard and self against the wall at the head of the highest court of the case, two attendants earlied in a large blackboard and self against the wall at the head of the highest court of the case, two attendants earlied in a large blackboard and self against the wall at the head of the highest court of the case, the case of the case of the case, the case of the case of the case of the ca

"I'm delighted." whispered Molineux to his counsel as Osborne concluded and sat down.

The first witness to be called to-day will be Dr. Edwin F. Hitchcock, who was called to attend Mrs. Adams immediately after she swallowed the poison that had been mixed with the bromo seitzer. He will be followed by Policeman Palmer, who took possession of the poison dregs in the glass in Mrs. Adams's room, and who handed the same to Coronar's Physician Weston. Dr. Weston will probably be the third witness.

Weston. Dr. Weston will probably be the third witness.

The defence have employed a number of private detectives for the purpose of shadowing the witnesses for the prosecution.

Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, the alienist, was in court all day yesteriay and sat at the Molineux counsel table. He said that he had been employed by the defence as medical adviser, a medical lawyer, but not in any connection with the subject of insanity. The prosecution will also have a medical adviser in court to-day.

## You Can Not Cure Dyspepsia

By Doctoring the Symptoms

Flatulency, Gastritis, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Nervousness.

ARE SYMPTOMS ONLY

Dyspepsia in all its Forms is a Germ Disease. IN THE STOMACH.

They Cause Indigestion, Nervousness, Gastritis, Flatulency and Sour Stomach.

IN THE BOWELS They Cause Diarrhosa, Pain, Bloating, Appendiciti and Constipation.

You can relieve these symptoms by the use of catharties, pepsin and other digestive ferments; but that is all. To cure the disease you must kill the germs which cause it.

Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure

Is the only remedy which contains a germi cide of sufficient power to do this. It is the only remedy which has a separate treatment for all the symptoms. It is the only cure which is guaranteed and your money refunded in case of failure. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail.

Price 50 cents. Give symptoms and send for one day's treatment free. THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, Ithaca, N. Y.

RECEIVER IN AT HARPERS. STATEMENT OF DEBTS AND ASSETS MADE TO THE COURT.

The Association Appoints Committees to

the Firm Is Indebted and Authors Who Are Creditors for Royalties—Petition for Voluntary Dissolution of the Company. The State Trust Company, which as trustee

of the unpaid mortgage on the business of Harper & Brothers entered into possession under a clause of the mortgage of all the gage, was appointed temporary receiver by Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court yesterday in order to protect the rest of the assets. It was appointed on application of Directors John W. Harper, J. Henry Harper, Henry Sleeper Harper, James Thorne Harper, Horatio B. Harper and James Harper. Francis C. Cantine was named as referee, before whom cause may be shown on March 28, 1900, why the corporation should not be dissolved. The receiver is empowered to carry on the business. No opposition to the motion was made by the Attorney-General, who appeared by Clarence W. Francis.

The petition, which is sworn to by John

W. Harper, First Vice-President, gives an action. The firm from which the corporation grew was founded in 1817, Mr. Harper states and was incorporated in 1896, the corporation agreeing to take over the debts of the firm Before the corporation was created an inventory was made of the assets of the firm which showed a value of \$6,100,000 without taking into account the value of Harp er's Magazine, Harper's Weekly or Harper' Razar. The company was capitalized at \$2,-000,000 and a first mortgage for \$3,000,000 was issued upon most of its property. An effort was made later to take up the mortgage bonds, but \$2,800,000 are still outstanding obligations The debts of the old firm have been continued or paid off by borrowing money on the credit

Since the formation of the corporation, says Mr. Harper, the business has been conducted been barely sufficient to pay the interest on required for additional machinery and plant fixed assets, so that since the incorporation the obligations have kept increasing. The indebtedness is \$3,163,212.19, of which \$1,700,000 is due on notes payable, in nearly every instance, six months from the making, and their maturity from the making, and their maturity runs along at various dates until May 7, 1900. On the demand notes to J. P. Morgan & Co. for \$450,000, secured by the mortgage bonds, payment was not demanded until they were long overdue. The corporation was unable to meet them. There are sunity accounts owing by the corporation which are now due, or will shortly become due, amounting to \$285,081.28.

The amount of the assets is given as \$6,282,716. Some of the items are:

Real estate.

Bollers and machinery.

Electrotype plates.

Original manuscripts

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable

Of some of these assets Mr. Harper says:

"This valuation was based upon the value of
the said assets if combined and held together
and owned by a publishing corporation entitled
to continue the business of Harper & Brothers
upon the premises."

Assets amounting to \$1.17.817.01 can be
converted into money in a short time, but the
amount realized from them would be much
less if the sale were forced.

Demand on the notes held by J. P. Morgan &
Co. was made on Nov. 27, and as it was not
met the State Trust Companylentered into
possession under the mortgage. Those notes
are secured by \$2.500,000 of the mortgage
bonds. The trustee is now in possession, but
the petitioner says that other creditors night
step in with process unless a temporary receiver was appointed for the rest of the property not covered by the mortgage. The demand of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the answer of
the corporation stating its inability to pay, are
embodied in the moving papers. The letter
demanding payment said in part:

"As you are aware, we have only the kindest
feeling to your corporation and its members
and should be mest unwilling to take any step
which should inflict unnecessary injury either
upon you or your creditors. Convinced, however, as you also are, that further forbearance,
already continued long beyond our original
expectation, would be of no real benefit either

with demand the payment of each and every one of said eight notes, amounting in all to \$85.0.000, with interest to date."

The notes date back as far as 18.00.
Among the claims against the corporation are \$14.000 for saiarles and \$48,000 due to Lille M. Harper for cash advanced. Contributions of several authors are unpaid for, but the amounts are mostly small. Some of them are. Dean C. Worcester of Washington, B. C. \$150. Frederic Remington, New Rochelle, \$100. Anna W. Sears, \$30.70.; Julia T. Bishon, New Orleans, \$45; Sydney Brooks, \$137.50; Margaret B. Hopkins, Amberst, Mass, \$115, and John D. Quackenbos, \$100. These amounts among others are due to artists: P. Newell, Leona, N. J. \$185; F. Johnard, Parls, \$382; Harry C. Edwards, \$50. Walter McDougall, \$20; W. T. Smedley, \$450; Charles Baude, Paris, \$382; Guy Rose, \$150; Charles Baude, Paris, \$382; Guy Rose, \$150; Charles Baude, Paris, \$389, 24; Jessie shepard, \$30; A. J. Keller \$160; Julius G. Sommer, \$110. F. C. Clarke, \$41.50; James Burton, \$40; Fanline King, \$38; J. M. Ross, \$45; E. W. Deming, \$100, and F. D. Stelle, \$120.
A long list of authors, embracing more than five hundred names, to whom royalties are due, is given. It is stated that the amount of the royalties due to each cannot be accertained until Dec 31, but the total amount is roughly estimated at \$50,000. Among the names in the list, which is alphabotically arranged, are: Sir Edwin Arnold, William Allen Butter, R. R. Bowker, Walter Besaut, William Briske, Lord Charles Beresford; G. W. G. T. and William E. Curtis, W. M. Cariton, estate of George Ellot, Thomas Dunn English, George Cary Eggleston, Egisto P. Fabbri, Parke Godwin, W. D. Howells, Mayo W. Hazeltine, Julian Hawthorne, John Habberton, estate of George P. Lathrop, estate of B. J. Lossing, estate of J. L. Motley, Thomas Nast, estate of M. O. W. Oliphaut, estate of James Parton, Lewis Wallace and Charles Dudley Warner.

GOOD WORK AMONG THE NEEDY. Annual Report of the Association for Im-

proving the Condition of the Poor. The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has just issued its fiftysixth annual report. Since 1843 this association has been carrying on its work, and many of the city's largest charitable enterprises were projected by and came into existence under the auspices of this association. One of its achieve-ments was the organization of the Vacation

schools, now a part of the public school system

of the city. The Department of Relief aided 28,020 persons during the past year. The value of relied given was \$27,000. The fresh-air work of the association was exceptionally successful last summer 15,317 persons were taken on the day excursions, of which there were five each week, while 1,490 women, children and bables were women. kept at the association's summer home on Coney Island for an average stay of ten days

The People's Baths at 9 Centre Market place show a credit balance in their operating exshow a credit balance in their operating expenses for the first time since they were started. The number of baths taken was 120,347, an increase of 5,000 over the previous year. Through the Cooper Union Labor Hureau 443 men and boys were placed in situations regarded as permanent.

The report of Hartley House, the gift to the association of Marcelius Harciey, shows most encouraging results of the afforts to improve social conditions through kindergartene, clubs, classes and entertainments for children and young men and women. The total number of attendances at the House was 60,050.

The donations received by the association for its general purposes amounted to \$56,540,35, and the donations for the Fresh Air Fund amounted to \$22,344,35.

Pascal Institute's Gift to Mrs. Huntington. Mrs. Collis P. Huntington has received from the Pascal Institute one of the handsome American flags lately made by some of its punits. It is of gros grain silk, the stitches which hold the stripes together being invisible because of the fineness of the work. The stars are of solid embroidery and were made by one of the graduates of the class of 1869. This gift was offered to Mrs. Huntington as a token of the appreciation of her generosity in assuming the responsibility of the rent of the building, besides other gifts she has made to the Institute.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All drug gists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W. Groye's signature is on each box. 25c.—4dv. MERCHANTS AND WATER QUESTION.

Make an Exhaustive Investigation. The committee recently appointed by the Merchants' Association to conduct an investigation into the conditions surrounding the water supply of the city and to determine, if possible, what is best to be done for the future met yesterday for the purpose of organizing. After discussion it was decided to have the temporary chairman, President William P. King, appoint a committee of six, to be known as a Committee on Plan, Scope and Organization. This committee, as appointed, consists of Rudoiph Hering, Prof. F. J. Goodnow, Horace E. Deming, W. A. Marble, M. E. Bannin and I

P. North. This special committee reported for Perms nent Chairman of the General Committee M E. Bannin; Vice-Chairman, D. Le Roy Dresser Secretary, S. C. Mead. The committee also re-ported in favor of subdividing the work into four lines of inquiry, suggesting a special committee for each, together with an Executive Committee of eight, to consist of the chairman and vice-chairman of the General Committee be made up by members from the four special committees, including the chairman of each The lines of work outlined by this committee with the names of the committeemen appointed, are as follows:

with the names of the committeemen appointed, are as folicws:

Engineering Committee: The work of this committee will come under three heads: Past history and present condition of the water supply of this area; the probable need of an increase of water supply; and the sources from which such increased water supply may be available. Members of the committee: Rudoiph Hering, Chairman; E. P. North, T. C. Clark, D. Men, Stauffer, H. G. Prout, Col. H. S. Haines, E. E. Olcott, D. LeRoy Dresser and F. W. Hinrichs.

Committee on Municipal Finance and Public Policy: This committee is intended to examine into the financial ability of this city to supply the needs of the city with respect to water, also the general question of the advisability of the city relying upon private commanies to supply water under any form of contract. It was recommended that this committee consist of nine members, with power to add to its number, of fill vacancies, and to sub-livide its work. Members of the committee: Horace Deming, Chairman; Prof. F. J. Goodnow and R. R. Bowker.

Committee on Legislation, to consist of five members, with power to add to its number and to fill vacancies. It is recommended that three of the five members be Inwyers. This committee is to consider the effects of existing statutes governing the water supply and to prepare suitable amendments Members of the committee: Arthur J. Baidwin, Henry W. Goodrich, Charles L. Guy, John M. Perry and Joseph G. Deane.

Committee on Fire Protection and Insurance is to consideration the special question of the existing water supply with reference to fire protection and its effect on insurance rates. Members of the committee on Fire Protection and Roope and Organization referred to the Engineering

The Committee on Plan and Scope and Organization referred to the Engineering Committee everything mentioned in the tentative draft submitted by the Merchants' Assotive draft submitted by the Merchants' Asso-ciation, under the head of "Engineering Com-mittee" and under the head "Population and Distribution of Water." It was further recom-mended that the Engineering Committee con-sist of nine members, six of whom should be engineers, with power to fill vacancies, add to their number, and to subdivide the work. The Special Committee's report as given above was adopted without dissent. M. E. Bannin was thereupon elected Chairman, D. Le Roy Dresser, Vice-Chairman, and S. C. Mead, Socretary of the General Committee.

PLIGHT OF THE CITY'S TEACHERS. Those in Queens Without Money to Pay Carfare-The Litigation in Manhattan. Lewis L. Delaffeld, the counsel retained by the Manhattan teachers in their suit against the city, accompanied by Dr. W. L. Ettinger, the President of the Teachers' Association, visited the Corporation Counsel's office yester-Counsel Hill regarding the presentation of the case in the courts. Mr. Hill told them that it was Mr. Whalen's intention to assist the teachers all he could and the teachers therefore hope that a speedy decision in their case will be reached. The suit will probably come up next Monday before Justice McAdam and be next Monday before Justice McAdam and be put on a special calendar. There will be no atternit at mandamus proceedings as in the Brooklyn teachers' case, the suit to be brought here being simply that of the claim of one teacher against the city.

The mapers in the Brooklyn teachers' suit will be served on Wednesday, and will be in the nature of a mandamus upon Auditor Cook to nass the contested payrolls of Public School D and School D and D put on a special calendar. There will be no at-

GENERAL CARRIAGE STOCK IS UP. It Took a Sensational Jump in the Wall Street Curb Market Yesterday.

sensation in the dealings in the curb

market in Wall Street yesterday was afforded by the stock of the General Carriage Company which company has a blanket charter to use the streets of this city for establishing automobile ines and has had transferred to it the local airpower rights for passenger vehicles. It is understood to represent a Hoadley-Whitney-Tammany Hall combination. The stock, which rammany Hall combination. The stock, which is idd at 50 on Saturday, opened at 42 bid vester-lay morning. The bid price was steadily advanced, reaching 125 in the afternoon when one sale was made. The closing price was 135 bid, with no stock offering.

The stock sold at 27 less than two weeks ago and then were suite large transactions in it. The stock sold at 27 less than two weeks ago and there were quite large transactions in it between 27 and 49. It has been very closely held since then and it was rumored yesterday that a number of wall Street houses had sold the stock short below 40, particularly after the appearance of crificisms upon the use of sir power upon the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth street cross town lines. They then borrowed the stock for delivery.

The advance in price was credited to the inside interests who had loaned the stock and who, as matters stand, appear to have the making of quotations for the stock in the immediate future in their own hands.

Convicted of Voting Thirty-three Times. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4 .- Joseph Wetzell, who was convicted of voting thirty-three times ilwas convicted of voting three-three legally at the election of 1808, was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of \$300 and undergo imprisonment for three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. This is the first conviction under the law passed in 1807 providing for the punishment of illegal voters.

## A Stimulant



should have at hand a pure and reliablestimulant. Emergencies occur where life may be saved, sickness averted and health preserved by the timely use

Every household

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

The chill in the night, the sudden weakness, the discovery that you have taken cold, all are emergencies where prompt use of **Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey** will be of the greatest benefit. How common these occurrences! Then keep Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey in the house for emergencies.

Government stamp marks the genuine. Druggists usually sell it. If yours dies not, a bottle will be sent you, prepaid, for \$1, six for \$1. Write for interesting brock. DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

THE DEAF CURED FREE Next Friday, 2 and 8 P. M., ATJCARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th st. and 7th av. Saratoga\_ Arondack

atoga Arondack Water is bottled with its own gas as it hows from the Saratoga Arondack Spring (Formerly Kissingen). It is sent from Saratoga to New York, fresh every day. You can get all the benefit of a visit to Saratoga right here at home. Drink it with your meals—whenever you're thirsty. It will quiet your nerves, aid your digestion, help your health in many ways. Order it through your druggist, your grocer, or at Clubs, Hotels, Caics, Restaurants. This water is never drawn from Soda Fountains. See 1362 Broadway.

All you can drink at the store for 5 cents.

Ask or write for pamphlet. Water

COFFEE BULLS MAKE HAY.

THEY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE BUBONIC PLAGUE SCARE,

he Trade Circulating a Petition to the

Board of Health Asking the Release of the Santos Cargoes Tied Up at This Port-Halifax Refuses Them Admission. Agents of the four coffee-laden ships from Santos, tied up in this harbor by the Health Board's prohibition on coffee from the plague-infected Brazilian port, met yeserday to discuss the situation. Produce Exchange Building were Thomas E. Jevons of Busk & Jevons, the agents for the T. W. Taylor and the Lassell; John C. Seager of the John C. Seager Company. agents for the Roman Prince; and Henry W. O. Edye of Funch, Edye & Co., the Rogusa's agents. They decided that they could do nothing but wait, as a letter of inquiry sent the information that the Colonel would make no decision about the landing of the cargoes of the three ships which came in with no sickness aboard until after they were out of Quarantine. What the ship agents fear is that Col. Murphy, after the coffee has been put on lighters in Quarantine, will say that it must not be landed. This would force the ship agents either to abandon the million dollars worth of coffee or load it again and ship it off to Halifax or some other port.

The Halifex project, however, was knocked Sun from that city last night. Funch, Edye & Co. had telegraphed to their Halifax agents to ask the authorities there whether they would permit the landing of the Roman Prince's cargo at the Canadian port. To this request the Halifax Board of Trade returned a prompt refusal, so that that avenue of escape is no denied to the beleaguered ships.

Meanwhile the coffee bulls are making good profits on the Coffee Exchange. Spot coffee touched 7 cents a pound yesterday, but after the early rise of ten to fifteen points there was decline, due to the profit-taking sales of the buils. The shutting out of Santos coffee from this port means the driving away of about half the Brazilian coffee trade. A Coffee Exchange officer told a Sun reporter vesterday that he had reason to believe that Col. Murphy would eventually allow Santos soffee to land here. In his opinion Col. Murphy had made a mistake which he was willing to rectify. Col. Murphy denied yesterday an application from Mr. Seager for leave to land the cargo of the Roman Prince in Brooklyn. The Coffee Exchange man, who has been in Santos, said that only a few years ago, when the people down there were dropping down with yellow fever by the score, Santos coffee was allowed to land here without any fuss. The coffee trade of this city has taken up the J. W. Tavior, and a petition to Col. Murphy was put in circulation yesterday. This petition bears, among others, the official signature of the New York Coffee Exchange, as well as those of Arbuckle Brothers, W. H. Crossmann A. Brother and Williams, Russell & Co.. It recites the fact that vessels arriving at British, German, French, Belgian and Dutch ports with cargoes of coffee from Santos have received prompt discharge without oursautine: that coffee has been coming to New York constantly from ports in Asia where bubonic plague has been in existence of contagion resulting; and that inasmuch as the dilange at Santos is of the lightest type. phy had made a mistake which he was willing for the last four years without a single instance of contagion resulting; and that inasmuch as the disease at Santos is of the lightest type and medical and scientific authorities unite is declaring that the precautions already takes by the health authorities at this port are ample, the release of the detained coffee is requested.

The J. W. Taylor and the Lassell were entered at the Custom House yesterday. Cant Lewis of the Lassell and Chief Officer Phillips of the plague shue came up from Custantine.

The J. W. Taylor and the Lassell were entered at the Custom House yesterday. Capt. Lewis of the Lassell and Chef Officer Phillips of the plague ship came up from Quarantine on the tugboat F. S. Atwood in charge of Quarantine Officer Skinner. The captains of the Ragusa and the Roman Prince will enter their ships in the same way. None of these ships is to have the privilege of docking, under the Health Officer's ruling. Under the law the Collector of the Fort will have to take charge of the exagoes of the first two ships on Wednesday afternoon, as forty-eight hours will then have expired since their entry. The natural courses would be for the Collector to send the coffee to general order stores, but it is understood that Col. Murphy will step in, take charge of the cargoes and prevent their landing. This was the opinion expressed after a meeting at the Health Board office vesterday between Col. Murphy and Dr. Crosby of the Board, and Col. Phelips of the Custom House Law Division.

News of the plague is brought by the Brazilian Review of Nov. 7. A Safitos correspondent sends this to the Rio de Janeiro paper. "Of the family which was first isolated on the 17th of last month no member has died, but all five and one servant still fluore on the sick list. Two persons died of the so-called plague during the week and a few more entered, so that the number of patients under treatment is twelve to-day, including six of the original above-mentioned victims, if we can call them sick. In the meanwhile one case has occurred in S. Paulo and there the leading paper gets into hysteries over it, recommending all sorts of things. If one thinks how little was done here when the infinitely more dendiy disease—yellow fever—decimated whole towns and especially the foreign population, we think we have a right to smile at such herculean efforts (which only tend to impoverish the country still further) to check a disease which in a few weeks will perhaps be found to be but a complicated form of some other complaint that flesh is helt to,

of the coast shipping laws will rem-FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

Gov. Roosevelt Has a Talk With Experts Regarding Needed Amendments. ALBANY, Dec. 4.-Gov. Roosevelt to-day had long talk with Prof. Jenks of Cornell

University, Prof. Seligman of Columbia University, Senator Stranahan, chairman of the joint legislative committee which is inquiring into the subject of taxa-tion, and William N. Cohen of New York upon the whole subject of State taxation. Governor was especially interested in views as to needed amendments to perfect the specia ranchise Tax law. The question of trusts was also considered. The reason for the talk was a desire on the part of the Governor to discuss the recommendations that he purposes to make to the Legislature in his annual message upon the question of taxation and trusts. After the Governor's talk with the tax experts.

After the Governor's talk with the tax experts, he said:

"It can be stated positively that no material amendments changing the scope of operation of the special Franchise Tax law will be made this winter. An endeavor will be made to pass amendments which will make the operation of the law more effective and with a view of giving the State Tax Commission an ample working force of clerks and tax-value experts.

Prof. Jenks of Cornell was recommended to Gov. Roosevelt as an expert on questions concerning taxation and trusts by President Hadeley of Yale.



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PULPIT COMMITTEE TO RETIRET That Is Said to Be the Situation in the

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. At the congregational meeting of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday, Mr. Francis Forbes was elected Trustee to fill the anexpired term of the late Robert Bonner. Mr. Forbes was Mr. Bonner's son-in-law. William C. McGibbon, Charles P. Britton and Alfred Vonder-Muhl were elected for three years to succeed John S. Auchineless, George F. Victor and Robert W. Stuart, whose terms expire or Dec. 15. Only fourteen votes were cast at the

election, but this was said to be the average number at the election for trustees. There was some discussion among the church members about the efforts of the Pulpis Supply Committee to agree on a pastor for the vacant pulpit. One of the members said he had been informed that the Pulpit Committee had decided to ask the congregation to discharge the committee and appoint another in its place. It had been in existence for more than a year without getting a pastor. Another committee might be able to get a minister in a short time. The announcement of a meeting of the congregation to select a new committee. of the congregation to select a new committee, it was said, would be made in church next

A TRUST COMPANY WARNED.

Special Guard to Protect a Williamsburg Institution From Thieves.

The Nassau Trust Company's office at 91 Broadway, Williamsburg, has been guarded both day and night for two weeks by policeboth day and night for two weeks by police-men in plain clothes from the Bedford avenue station. Police Captain Short said yeaterday that the guard was due to a fear that the com-pany's safe was going to be robbed. Former Postmaster Ancirew T. Sullivan. President of the trust company, informed Capt. Short that through an anonymous source he had received information that robbers had designs on the company's office.

Sword for Richard Stevens. At the fifth annual reception of Stevens's

Battalion in Odd Fellows' Hall. Hoboken, on Saturday evening, a gold-mounted sword was presented to Richard Stevens of Castle Point, the organizer and Major of the battalion, by the cadets. Mr. Stevens and his sister. Mrs. C. B. Alexander, led the grand march.

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